

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council (ScC-SC3)**

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### **REPORT FROM BURKINA FASO ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION 12.63 CONCERNING THE AFRICAN WILD DOG**

*(Prepared by Burkina Faso)*

**Summary:**

In accordance with CITES Decision 17.236 and CMS Decision 12.63, Burkina Faso invited all African Wild Dog Range States to share information on their conservation activities as well as levels of and measures to address illegal trade in the species. The two responses received are annexed to this report.

## REPORT FROM BURKINA FASO ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION 12.63 CONCERNING THE AFRICAN WILD DOG

### Background

1. The CMS Conference of Parties at its 12<sup>th</sup> meeting (COP12) adopted Decisions 12.61-12.66 on the *Conservation and Management of Cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus) and African Wild Dog (Lycaon pictus)*. Decision 12.63, directed to Range and Consumer States for African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*), provides:

*In support of CITES Decisions 17.235 to 17.238, Range and Consumer States of African Wild Dog are encouraged to share with Burkina Faso information about:*

- a) *Measures implemented by Range States to prevent illegal trade in African Wild Dog;*
  - b) *Trade in African Wild Dog, including levels and sources of specimens in trade;*
  - c) *Collaboration amongst Range States of African Wild Dog and exchange of best conservation practices for the preservation and restoration of the species; and collaboration with CMS, International Union for the Conservation of Nature and other interested organizations in taking actions at the national and regional level, in particular with regard to: habitat conservation, the establishment of ecological corridors, the management of infectious diseases, the restoration of prey-basis and human-wildlife conflict.*
2. CITES decision 17.236, directed to Range and Consumer States for African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*) provides:

*Parties are encouraged to share information about trade in the species, including levels and sources of species in trade with Burkina Faso, assisted by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and in the context of the Joint CITES-CMS Work Programme.*

### Submissions by Range States

3. In line with the above decisions, the Secretariat of CMS circulated an email on behalf of Burkina Faso on 28 February 2018 to all African Wild Dog Range States, inviting them to share the requested information by 16 March 2018. Responses were received by the CMS Secretariat from Namibia and South Sudan, which are annexed to this document.
4. Both responses confirm the vulnerability of the species. Neither of the two responses received indicate that there is illegal trade in African Wild Dog. Namibia demonstrates having adopted a number of conservation measures for African Wild Dog.

### Recommendations

5. The Scientific Council is invited to take note of the document.

## INFORMATION SHARED BY AFRICA RANGE STATES WITH BURKINA FASO

### Namibia

1. Measures implemented by Range States to prevent illegal trade in African Wild Dog:
  - The Namibian Government in 2016 had listed African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*) as a “Special Protected Species” under the Namibian Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (No. 4 of 1975) as amended. This category warrants more protection from overexploitation, controlling movement by means of permitting system.
  - There is a general policy not to allow possession of live animals.
  - The African Wild Dog strategic management plan has been drafted and is waiting to be endorsed.
2. Trade in African Wild Dog, including levels and sources of specimens in trade:
  - To date, there is no evidence of illegal trade in Wild Dogs in Namibia.
3. Collaboration amongst Range States of African Wild Dog and exchange of best conservation practices for the preservation and restoration of the species:
  - Namibia is a party to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.
  - Namibia signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2006 with other States such as Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe to establish Kavango – Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Areas (KAZA TFCA). One of the objectives of KAZA TFCA is to join fragmented wildlife habitat and transboundary wildlife corridors, which will enhance the free movement of animals across international boundaries.
  - A study of African Wild Dog movement within KAZA TFCA was conducted from 2012 to 2017 by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia.

### South Sudan

South Sudan trade in the African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*).

The African Wild Dog *Lycaon pictus* used to occur in most habitat types or areas in the country except in tropical rain forests but they are now much reduced in population size and in terms of their distribution range.

A recent survey by the WCS (2015) reported the sighting of two groups, one comprising seven (7) individuals and the other 11 individuals thereby underlining the decline in the species. This is mainly because the local people are afraid of the harm the dogs can inflict on them and their livestock.

In addition, there are no records of their kills. Furthermore there seems to be no interest to trade in them.